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NOTES AND NEWS

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education has issued its Bulletin No. 5, consisting of the first part of the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Chicago.

The co-operation between the University of Cincinnati and some of the manufacturers of that city is the subject of a paper by Professor H. Schneider, dean of the College of Engineering. He said in part: "The work contemplates that the young man taking it shall work alternate weeks in shops in the city and in the university. There are about seventy-five of these young men with us now, and this week, for instance, about half are in the shops and half are in the university. Next week they will shift, those at the university this week will go to the shops, and those at the shops will come to the university. . . . These young men are paid for their shop work on a scale of wages which begins at the rate of ten cents an hour and increases at the rate of a cent an hour every six months. They are paid only

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THE SCHOOL REVIEW

for the time in the shop, every alternate week during the school year and every week in the summer, except the two weeks' vacation. A number of shops, however, find these men so efficient that they are now paying them for the week they are at the university."

This bulletin also contains the address of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, at that time President of the Society, and Dr. Eliot's speech, which has been the subject of much discussion among educators. Previous bulletins of the society were devoted to a "Symposium on Industrial Education," a "Bibliography on Industrial Education," and a study of "Industrial Education for Women." Future bulletins will include the balance of the proceedings of the Chicago meeting and the reports of the various committees which are investigating special phases of industrial education, such as the boot and shoe industry, textiles, building trades, machine trades, industrial training for girls and boys from fourteen to sixteen, public technical schools, and public evening industrial schools.

An amended bond issue in San Francisco provides \$5,000,000 for public-school buildings. Three new high schools are being rushed to completion as

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NOTES AND NEWS

fast as possible. Special precautions against fire are being taken, the exits being provided with doors that swing both ways. When all the buildings provided for by the bond issue have been completed, San Francisco expects to have the most perfect system in the United States.

Fourteen hundred school children of Humboldt County, California, have sent a petition to the United States government asking that the red-wood groves be protected, and giving reasons based on their nature-study.

The legislature of New York is considering a bill for the pensioning of teachers in the normal schools and other educational institutions conducted under the authority of the state. Experience has shown that the cities offering pensions have been drawing away teachers from the state institutions.

A man in Andover, Mass., left \$500 for the support of an old-fashioned spelling bee in his native town. Contestants are to be between the ages of ten and eighteen. The annual match is to be conducted at the close of the winter term and is under the care of the school committee of the town.

READY ABOUT SEPTEMBER FIRST

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THE SCHOOL REVIEW

The record of American institutions of learning established in foreign countries is most satisfying, says the *Outlook*. We are educating half a million pupils in various parts of the world. Most of these are in schools under religious auspices. Many of them compare favorably with our leading home institutions. Peking University is incorporated under the laws of New York, St. John's University, Shanghai, under the laws of the District of Canada. Many other leading universities in oriental countries are incorporated under American laws and are run by Americans.

"There is not one colored person out of every two thousand population that ever enters the high school," says the *Popular Science Monthly* for May. Educational appropriations in the south are very small as compared with those of richer parts of the country. The average expenditure in the United States for education is \$21.38 per capita; in Alabama and the Carolinas it is \$4.50. The illiteracy among the whites of the south is 12.2 per cent., as against 2.8 per cent. in northern and western states. And the condition of the negro is much worse. Professor Hancock, the author of the article, makes these facts the basis of a plea for national educational provision for the negro. The south is too poor to manage the matter adequately, he maintains, and the large gifts made to education are usually in the north.

"Entrance requirements in the leading colleges have become excessive," says President Seelye, of Vassar, in his annual report. Fifty years ago the movement to increase the requirements was in the right direction. Now it induces superficial work in the preparatory schools and makes higher education less accessible to the poorer classes. It also interferes seriously with the normal physical development of high-school pupils. "In the last thirty-five years," adds President Seelye, "Smith's entrance requirements have increased 150 per cent. in geometry, have been doubled in English and in history, and several new subjects have been added. Other colleges have had a similar increase."

"Why Teaching Repels Men" is the title of a recent article in the *Educational Review*. It is not a question of salary, thinks the author, for professionally fitted men teachers start with a salary averaging higher than those of other professions. It is rather on account of the loss of liberty in a hireling occupation, and the attitude of the average community toward men who teach. The author also thinks that teaching has a bad effect on a man's manners, because he is so often surrounded by people over whom he has authority. The entire article is strikingly severe on the status of teaching as a profession.

Harrisburg, Pa., has come out with a new retirement-fund scheme. One interesting feature of it is that teachers suddenly incapacitated for work, as by blindness, for instance, can retire at once on full annuity, regardless of age or length of service.